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PLANTING GUIDE

1921

SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

Western Seed Company
116-118 East Seventh Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Please follow these instructions carefully. If any mistakes occur or your order is delayed, let us hear from you promptly.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Send Post Office or Express Money Order, Postal Note, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Small amounts may be in postage stamps.

C .O. D.—We will send goods C. O. D. by Express where it is late in the season and you find it necessary to order by wire, but urge you to order early and avoid this expense of wiring and return charges.

HOW TO ORDER.—Always write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly, and if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all orders or checks payable to Western Seed Company.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by Mail or Express, but request all to have their addresses plainly written. If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and same will be given immediate attention.

HOW TO SHIP.—Always state how to ship heavy seeds, if to go by Freight or Express.

GUARANTEE.—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as under improper care the best of seeds will fail. Some may be sown too shallow or too deep, in too dry ground or too wet. Some hardy seeds will stand cool weather and grow when soil is too cold for others and will cause them to decay. Insects above or below the surface may attack and destroy them. For these reasons we give no warranty, express or implied, and will not in any way be responusible for the crop.

WESTERN SEED COMPANY
116 and 118 East Seventh St.
Los Angeles, California

MONTHLY PLANTING LIST

JANUARY

Plant Beet; Swiss Chard; English Broad Beans; Carrot; Lettuce; Onions; Radishes; Spinach; Turnips; Early Varieties of Potatoes; Early Pea. In protected spots Canadian Wonder Beans might be tried. Sow seed of Cauliflower, and Cabbage in beds. Set out plants of this last group of Vegetables, also Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb. Hoe and hill up any growing crops and keep all yeeds down as they sap the food from the growing vegetables.

FEBRUARY

Put out plants or roots of Asparagus; Green Globe Artichokes; Cabbage and Cauliflower; Chives; Garlic and Onion Sets; Horse Radish and Rhubarb. For Seed plant Artichoke; Asparagus any variety; Canadian Wonder, Ventura Wonder and Broad Windsor Beans; Carrots; Cauliflower; Chervil; Collards; Chicory and Pepper Cress; Extra Early Adams Corn; Dandelion; Endive and the Herbs; Kale; Onions; Leek; Peas; Parsley; Parsnips; Winter Crimson Rhubard Seed sown now will produce next winter.

MARCH

For succession plant Beet; Carrott; Early Corn; Turnip; Radishes; Cabbage; Lettuce, Spinach or Peas may be sown. Plant early Beans. Kentucky Wonders may be put out the last of the month if it is warm. This the month that more Potatoes are planted than any other month of the year, plant all varieties. White Rose are the best for Southern California. Set out your Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper, Tomato, Egg Plants and Sweet Potatoe Plants, and Onion and Garlic Sets. Plant Early White Bush and Fordhook Squash, Peas.

APRIL

April is the best month for planting the more delicate crops as we often have killing frosts up to the first of April. Have such as Sweet Potatoes, Egg Plant, and Tomato Plants ready to put out by the 15th. Sow seed of tender crops such as Cucumbers, Musk Melons and Water Melons; Okra; Roselle. Pole and Bush Beans in variety; Summer Squashes; Winter Squash. For the general garden you can still plant Artichoke and Asparagus; Beet; Carrot; Sweet Corn; Celery; Herbs; Swiss Chard; Endive; Iceberg Lettuce; White Bunching Onion; Parsley; Parsnip; Radishes; Yorkshire Hero Peas; Rhubarb; Salsify; Spinach; Turnips.

MAY

Irrigation will not doubt begin in earnest in this month, give your ground a thorough wetting every two weeks. Plant Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Carrots; Beets; Sweet and Field Corn; Squash; Pumpkins and Melons; Spinach; Radishes and Turnips. It is not too late yet to set out Sweet and Chili Peppers, Egg Plants, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Sweet Potatoes and Stone and Beefsteak Tomato Plants.

JUNE

The principal thing this month is to keep your crops growing, cultivate thoroughly, stake up Pole Beans and Peas, hill up all growing crops, fill in vacant spaces with anything suggested for last month, but especially plant Beans and Corn, for succession.

JULY

This is one of the harvest months. As you clean off the ground, level and irrigate it thoroughly and put in shape for fall plantings. Plant Beans, Corn, Beet, Iceberg Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach and Peas. Sow Seed of Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Early Cauliflower, Peppers and Tomatoes for fall plantings.

AUGUST

August begins our second Spring, being that you will have to irrigate instead of depending on the rains. Make your main planting of fall Potatoes, Plant Bush Beans, Large Adams and Early Corn; Beet; Carrots; Swiss Chard; Endive; Kale; Kohlrabi; Iceberg Lettuce; Bermuda Onions; Parsley; Parsnip; Radishes; Spinch; Turnip; Peas; Summer Squash and Davis Perfect Cucumbers in protected spots. Sow seeds of Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower.

SEPTEMBER

Make heavy planting in root crops for winter use. Plant Beets; Swiss Chard; Endive; Kohlrabi; Kale; Lettuce; Onions; Onion Sets; Parsley; Parsnips; Spinach and Turnips in variety. Peas planted now will be in for the holidays. In protected places also plant Canadian and Ventura Wonder Beans. Set out plants of Cabbage, Cauliflower.

OCTOBER

Watch your garden closely as the ground dries out very fast these autumn days. It takes much watering and cultivating to keep stuff growing. Transplant Cabbage, etc., to the open ground. Plant Beets, Windsor Broad Beans; Carrots; Swiss Chard; Endive; Chicory; Lettuce; Leek; Garlic Sets; Parsnip; Radishes; Turnip; Winter Spinach.

NOVEMBER

Put out Chives and Rhubard Roots; Plant Beets; Carrots; Cabbage: Cauliflower; Swiss Chard; Silverskin Onion; Parsley; Spinach; Radish; Turnip, Peas.

DECEMBER

Plant Windsor Beans; Turnip; Beets; Cabbgae and Cauliflower in variety; Carrots; Endive; Swiss Chard; New York Special and Winderful Lettuce; Onion Seed and Sets; Radishes; Winter Spinach; Leek; Collards; Kale and Mustard. Strawberry; Rhubard; Horse Radish and Asparagus Plants are ready for setting.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

At all times, and in all conditions of soil, dig eight to twelve inches deep, and thoroughly pulverize the soil and rake it evenly. Adobe soil needs horse manure or straw of any description worked into it by digging a furrow. Fill the furrow with straw, or manure, cover this, and at the same time, dig another furrow for more straw or manure until the whole garden is worked over. No other fertilizer is necessary in this soil.

Sandy loam needs green manuring and fertilizing, which are supplied by turning under weeds and well rotted stable manure. Some comcercial fertilizer should be raked over the surface. Loam and decomposed granite soils need little special care except to fertilize and mulch when needed.

A WORD ABOUT SOWING SEEDS

Many seeds are small and the germination weak, therefore, sow them very shallow, often nor more than one-eighth inch deep. This is because the germ or sprout must have air and light. If this is denied by too deep sowing, it dies before it reaches the surface.

In order to assist small or weak seeds to grow, it is advisable to plant plentifully, because the many seeds will give strength to raise the soil where one could not do so.

This advice applies particularly to beet and melon seeds, but is applicable to all small seeds. It is easy to thin out the surplus plants. A good general rule is to plant seeds to a depth equal to from three to five times their diameter.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT IRRIGATION

In seed beds where small seeds are sown thickly, it is necessary to sprinkle the beds, never flood them. During the winter months, springle only in the morning when the water is warmer than the dew. This allows all the heat that accumulates in the soil during the day to be retained far into the night. During the hot summer months, it will be necessary to sprinkle in the evening to revive the plants after a hot day.

When making a garden, whether for drilling or planting seed, or setting plants, always wet the ground thoroughly. GIVE IT A GOOD SOAKING TO A DEPTH OF TWO OR THREE FEET OR MORE. As soon as it is tillable—that is as soon as it can be spaded and pulverized, or when the soil will not stick to the spade,—dig it ten to twelve inches deep, put stable manure into every other furrow and turn it under. This is needed for humus and fertilizer, either in sandy or loamy soil, and more especially in adobe soil. Pulverize the soil thoroughly and rake it evenly. While it is still moist, plant seed from one-fourth inch to one inch deep, in heavy soil, and a little more deeply in sandy soil. Planted this way, almost any variety of seed will germinate and show above the ground in from four to ten days, without irrigation. Never sprinkle a new garden before the plant is above ground, nor after, if you can irrigate between the rows. It is far better to irrigate than to sprinkle, and much less labor. Always mulch the soil after each irrigation, as soon as it mulches readily, but no sooner. To allow the soil to bake after irrigation is far worse than no irrigation at all.

To sprinkle the garden slightly each day during the summer months is of little value unless the ground is also thoroughly irrigated once each week or two. Slight sprinkling refreshes the foliage, but may not penetrate the soil more than one inch deep. Thus as the under soil dries, the roots get no moisture. The plants suffer, and you do not suspect the cause because you sprinkle each day. This is a common fault and the cause of many failures.

FORMULAS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS OF ALL KINDS

Write University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal., for Circular No. 128, Insecticide Formulas by C. W. Woodworth.

Formula No. 1—Fumigation. Multiply distance over tented tree by distance around; "point off" last two figures. Three-fourths of this amount is number ounces of Sodium Cyanide required. For each ounce cyanide use 1½ ounces Sulphuric Acid in two ounces water. Place latter in deep dish under tent; drop in cyanide, close quickly, leave one hour. Do not breathe gas.

Formula No. 2.—
Mermaid or Gold Dust washing powder.....1 lb.
45 degree distillate (like used in auto).....1 pint
Water .....4 gals.
Mix well and spray with strong pressure.

Formula No. 3.—(Black Leaf 40)
Soap dissolved in hot water.....¼ lb.
Cold Water .....6 gals.
Black Leaf 40.....1 oz.

Formula No. 4—Dissolve 1 lb. blue stone in one gallon water in a wooden or earthen vessel by hanging it in a sack in the top of the water. Then slack 2 pounds of fresh lime in ½ gallon water and when cool mix the two solutions, making them about like whitewash. Apply with a brush.

Formula No. 5—Arsenate of lead paste..... 6 lbs.
(or half as much powdered arsenate of lead)
Wheat flower (stirred into water).....4 lbs.
Water .....**100 gals.**
(1 oz. of the paste or ½ oz. of powder to 1 gal. of water.) This spray must be well agitated while using.

Formula No. 6—Poison Bait. Wheat bran 5 lbs. White arsenic 4 oz. (for Paris green, 8 oz.) Mix well, then add 1 lemon chopped fine. Moisture to make adhere, with well sweetened water.

SPRAYING CALENDAR
ORANGE, LEMON AND OTHER CITRUS TREES

For the Black, Red, Purple and Grey Scale, fumigate with Formula No. 1, or spray well with Formula No. 2. October and November are considered the best months to do this but any time from September 1st to Nov. 1st will do.

For Citrola, or soft grey Scale, fumigate with Formula No. 1 during August and September.

Mealy Bugs—Fumigate with Formula No. 1, using one and one half dose. Repeat in 30 days if necessary. Formulas No. 2 and No. 3 will check the pest but are not as good as No. 1. Always make the solution stronger when spraying for Mealy Bug.

Gum Diseases and Scaley Bark—Formula No. 4 whenever it appears—usually in March, April and May. For Brown Rot spray the lower branches of the trees, also on the ground under the trees.

Red Spider, Young Scale and Fungus growths use Lime and Sulphur Solution or dry powdered Sulphur to the damp trees. Apply as soon as they appear.

PEACH, NECTARINE, ALMONDS, ETC.

Peach Blight, Spider Mites, Shot-hole Fungus, San Jose Scale—use Lime and Sulphur Solution as soon as leaves have fallen in early winter.

Curley Leaf on Peaches, use Bordeaux Mixture just before the buds swell in the spring.

Peach Twig Borer—Use Lime and Sulphur Solution.

Black Aphis—Spray with Formula No. 3 whenever the Aphis appear. It is also well to spray the ground under the trees with the same. Tobacco dust, wood ashes or Blue Stone applied to the ground over roots is beneficial.

APPLES, ETC.

For Scale, Spider and Fungi use Lime and Sulphur Solution in winter when trees are bare of leaves.

For Coddling Moth and Caterpillars, use Formula No. 5, repeating in 10 days and again in two weeks. Apply right after first bloom has fallen. For Wooly Aphis, same treatment as for Aphis on Peach Trees.

PEAR TREES

Scale and Spider Mite—Spray during winter months with Lime and Sulphur Solution.

Pear Blight—Cut out every appearance of disease on twigs, branches or trunk well down to healthy wood always dipping the pruning instrument after each cut into a solution of 1 part Formaline to 240 parts water.

SMALL FRUIT

For Milldew on Grapes, dust well with powdered Sulphur when the vine is damp. Use when shoots are a foot long and when fruit is ripening.

White Scale on Berry Bushes—Use Formula No. 2 after leaves have fallen. Repeat if necessary.

Orange Fungus and Anthacnose—Use Bordeaux Mixture cutting out diseased parts. Spray when necessary.

ROSES

Aphis or Plant Lice—Use Black Leaf 40, one ounce to six gallons of water, dissolving ½ lb. Whale Oil oap. Spray as often as they appear.

Rose Scale and Fungus—Use Formula No. 2.

Mildew—Use fine dry Sulphur on damp leaves or spray with Bordeaux Mixture.

VEGETABLES

Red Spider on Beans—This causes the leaves to become rusty in appearance. Fine dry Sulphur or Lime and Sulphur Solution. Use whenever the insects appear.

For Aphis spray with Formula No. 3.

For Cabbage Worms on Cabbage, Cauliflower or Kohl Rabi, spray with Formula No. 5 until beginning to head, then use Hellebore. Use when the White Moth or worms appear.

For Cut Worms—Spray the plants and earth around them with Carco Vegetable Spray, or use Formula No. 6. You can also trap them by placing boards each side on row under which the worms crawl during the night. By turning the boards over in the morning, they may be killed. Many hunt the worms at night with a lantern.

For Aphis on Melons, Squash, etc., use Formula No. 3, spraying the under side of the leaves. Spray as often as they appear. Tobacco stems buried in the hills are said to be a preventative.

For Squash Bugs and Cucumber Beetles. Hand pick the first bugs that appear before the young are hatched. Use wood ashes and lime on soil around the plants. Spray the ground with Carco Vegetable Spray.

For Aphis on Peas, use Formula No. 3. Spray as often as the Aphis appear.

For Mildew on Peas spray with Lime and Sulphur Solution or dust with fine dry Sulphur when vines are moist. Apply at very first appearance of Mildew. Repeat if necessary.

For Potato Scab and other Fungi--Soak for one hour in solution of one pint 40% Formaline to 30 gallons of water. This is enough for three sacks of potatoes. Use before planting.

For Tuber Moth—Keep the Potatoes well hilled up while growing, and when dug cover at once to keep Moth away from tubers.

For Tomato Worms—Pick off by hand or when the fruit is small one can use Formula No. 5, but do not use after the Tomatoes commence to ripen.

For Slugs, Snails use Formula No. 6, same as for Cut Worms.

Air slacked lime sprinkled around and on the plants will keep them away as well as killing them. Always use when the ground is dry as it is the fine, dry powder that does the work. Slug Shot Powder is also good. Carco Vegetable Spray put on the ground will keep them away.

Take No Chances

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the need for taking precautions against diseases and insects. Familiarize yourself with such diseases and insects as prevail in your neighborhood on the crop you plan to raise. Then provide yourself in advance with remedies and equipment. Watch carefully for first signs of trouble and apply remedies at once. Inspect your garden every two or three days.

Insecticides Listed on Page —

We have endeavored to list only such Seed as are adapted for growth and culture in California and especially in the southern portion. There are always some varieties that do better than others and these are the ones we are listing. In doing this we are enabled to buy Seed which we know will give satisfaction, and we therefore do not have to carry large stock of Seed to become old on our shelves.

We can however furnish you other varieties and will be plased to quote you prices. Correspondence solicited.

ARTICHOKE

Culture. This is a perennial, so when planting one should put it where it need not be moved from year to year. Sow seed from January to June and transplant to permanent place when about eight inches high. From the first plantings fruit should be produced in the fall, and the later plantings will fruit the next spuring. Plant the seed one inch deep in well worked, damp loam soil.

Artichokes do not come absolutely true from seed, some of the seedlings showing the original thorny type; however, when transplanting select only the plants showing the smoother leaves, discarding the others.

Large Green Globe. The favorite garden variety. Pkg. 10c; oz. $1.00.

Roots of Large Green Globe Artichoke.

To save time and labor customers will find it to their advantage to plant roots instead of seeds.

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots. An excellent hog food said to prevent cholera; produces enormous crops. Cultivate same as potatoes. Price on application.

ASPARAGUS

Culture. Being a perennial asparagus should be planted where it will not be disturbed. If it is planted only for private use, the row or rows should be established at one side of the garden patch, where it will not be in the way when cultivating the other parts of the garden. Asparagus requires a deep, rich, cool soil, heavily manured and thoroughly tilled. Plant seed in beds or rows, cover about 1 inch. Keep watered and weeded first year, and if too thick in bed thin out to two or three inches apart, and you get better roots. After one year's growth they can be transplanted to rows three to four feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Although two year old plants are preferable for transplainting they will then produce the following Spring. Cultivation should be done early in the Spring before the shoots start and in the Fall after "cutting" is over. Cut the foliage off as soon as it begins to turn yellow and burn it so as to prevent rust getting started and also to get rid of the seed which if allowed to get into the ground will be coming up all over the patch and be a nuisance. Cover with heavy dressing of manure during winter. It takes about 7,000 plants to set an acre or about two pounds of seed. An ounce will produce 300 good plants.

Argenteuil—A most excellent variety for canning or shipping. Fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Columbian Mammoth White—Shoots pure white and require no artificial blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Palmetto...Shoots are very large and light green, also tender and very desirable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

A saving of one to two years is effected by planting roots. Those offered are strong two-year-old roots and the proper size for setting.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The plants are very hardy and grow from two to three feet high, bearing a large mass of leaves at the top. The sides of the main stem are covered with three or four dozen small cabbage heads, which are broken off and cooked the same as cabbage. Sow very early. Culture same as cabbage.

Paris Market. A half-dwarf sort, bearing handsome crops of round, hard sprouts of the finest suality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

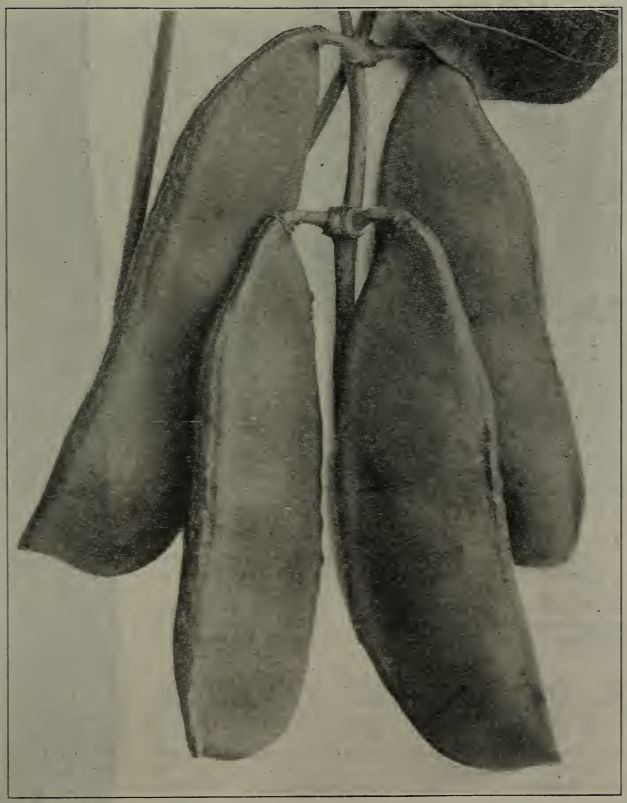
BEANS

Culture. While beans are a tender plant and in most parts of the country they are essentially a summer crop, we find in Southern California that by using the Early and Hardy varieties, beans may be on the table from the last of May till well into December. Plant about two inches deep in well prepared soil. Each bean should be about 2 inches apart in rows, 24 to 36 inches apart or in hills one foot apart, 3 or 4 seeds to a hill. Be very cautious and not cultivate deep after they begin to shoot up, especially after in bloom, but keep surface well worked and clean of weeds. Spray with sulphur just about the time they come into bloom—best a little before the bloom commences, and repeat shortly after in full bloom.

This treatment will check mildew and keep it away. Plant 50 lbs. Bush Limas, 35 lbs. Pole Limas, and 50 lbs. Snap Beans to the acre.

..Beans will **be sent by express or feright, charges collect, provided** postage is not **enclosed.** ..

LIMA BEANS



Bush Lima, Fordhook. This delicious bean is far ahead of any other Lima for the home garden or the market. The seeds are round, thick, average four to the pod. The flavor is mild and delicious. Per lb, 35c.

Henderson's Improved Lima—Small bean, but most productive of all white sieva limas. The original lima. Very early. Per lb. 25c.

Burpee's Improved Bush lima. The earliest maturing of all the large seeded Limas. Pods very large, thick, and contain usually four beans, which are unusually thick, of large size and excellent quality. Per lb. 35c.

Monstrous Bush Lima. What its name implies. Extra large in size. It should be planted 6 feet by 6 feet in order to give it a chance to develop properly. Good for market or home garden. 1 lb. 50c.

POLE VARIETIES

King of the Garden Lima. A vigorous grower, bearing profusely; large pods, five to eight inches. Beans large and of rich flavor. Per lb. 35c.

WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Davis, White Kidney Wax. Pods remarkably long, straight and of a handsome, waxy white color; enormously productive. Seed white. Per lb. 35c.

Ventura Wonder Wax...Nearly all agree that this is a wonder indeed. Long flat pod, very prolific;-bears early, and continues nearly all summer; planted in September, if not too cold, bears until January, being rust proof. A market gardener's favorite. Plant from February to October. Per lb. 30c.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. Rather hardier than Golden Wax, and the pods are broader and flatter, seed white, somewhat spotted with purplish red. Per lb. 40c.

Prolific Dwarf Black Wax. An improved strain of Black Wax of more vigorous habit and far more productive. Pods waxy yellow. Per lb. 30c.

GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. The Stringless Green Pod is resognized as being one of the best beans offered for market, garden or general use. In point of earliness, it ranks among the first, and is excelled by none in bearing ability and in good quality. It is one of the greatest green pod beans to date. The pod is very brittle, long and round and is entirely without strings. It is about five inches in length, green in color, very tender, and of the highest and best flavor, remaining for a long time in edible condition, and bearing continuously for weeks. Price, 30c lb.

Dwarf Horticultural or Cranberry. A fine shell variety. Pods medium length, broad and thick, curved with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. Per lb. 30c.

Canadian Wonder. A hardy and thrifty variety bearing long green pods of fair quality. Per lb. 30c.

Early Refugee. Similar to Refugee or Thousand-to-One. Per lb. 30c.

POLE, OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Burger's Pole or White Kentucky Wonder. A pole variety of great merit. Bears long, brittle, stringless pods or excellent flavor. It rivals all other pole beans. Per lb. 30c.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. A vigorous grower, wonderfully productive. The pods, which hang in great clusters, are very long, tender and of the finest flavor. Per lb. 25c.

Kentucky Wonder Wax...A novelty of recent introduction, possessing all the qualities of its green-pod namesake. Per lb. 40c.

Asparagus

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry...Vines vigorous, with large light-colored leaves; pods short, broad, pale green, becoming streaked with red as they mature; good either green or dry. Per lb. 30c.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality, shelled or in a dry state. Per lb. 35c.

Broad Windsor. This variety is often called the tree bean because it differs from all other varieties in the nature of growth. It is not a vine or bush but one upright stalk bearing pods at the axil of each leaf continuously maturing from bottom to top throughout period of growth. It is used largely as a green shelled bean. The best time to plant is in September because it thrives best in cool weather. It endures frost. Per lb. 25c.

BEETS

TABLE BEETS

Culture—This is one of few vegetables that can be grown the year round. A beet patch completes the garden. Seed planted at intervals of three weeks will keep beets coming in rotation. The seed should be sown in drills 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, and covered by hand unless following field culture. Thin out then to 9 inches apart in the row. These young beets are excellent used as spinach. Frequent cultivation is essential to produce a successful crop.

Detroit Dark Red. Round, skin dark red; flesh light red; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Early Blod Turnip, Improved. One of the best known and most popular early storts; smooth and dark red; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Eclipse. An early good shaped beet with large top, very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Crosby's Egyptian. Most Popular Early Table Beet for the Home Garden and Market. A distinct improvement on the older forms of Egyptian beet, with a larger and more globular root. It is extremely early. Produces a most desirable turnip shaped beet of presentable size very early, making it a favorite with market gardeners for earliest sales. Tops are not too small, but just right for easy bunching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

STOCK BEETS

Special Price on Quantities

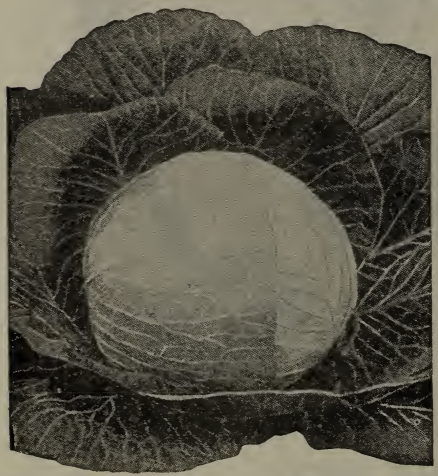
Golden Tankard. Bright yellow; large, sweet and very productive; fine for cattle or sheep. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Long Red Mammoth. Attains enormous size, producing thirty to fifty tons to the acre; quality superior. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Half Sugar Rose Beets. A distinct type of Sugar Beet, producing not only a good crop, but roots of giant size and richest feed quality. It has yielded 55 tons per acre, several tons per acre more than the heaviest producers of other sorts on the list. They have a small top, and are easily trimmed. The roots are heavy, but are so easily harvested that they may be up-rooted by a push of the foot. The flesh is white, solid, tender and very sweet and imparts a rich, pleasant flavor to dairy products, when fed to milch cows. Half Sugar Rose is a profitable Stock Beet to grow. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Improved Sugar...This variety is considered the best in cultivation. It is not so large but is rich in saccharine matter. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

CABBAGE



Culture. Sow the seed thinly in beds, either in drills or broadcast from August to April. Care should be taken if too thick to thin out so as to avoid spindling plants. After plants are seven or eight inches high, transplant to field where they are to grow. Keep continually moist, never allow to grow dry, or they will most likely "shoot" to seed when watered again. Set the plants of small heading varieties about 18 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart and late large headed varieties 24 to 30 inches apart in rows three to four feet apart. It requires about 7,000 plants to set an acre or about six ounces of seed.

Danish Ball Head. One of the very best winter sorts; heads round and very solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. $1.75.

Early Winnigstadt. Ninety-nine plants in every hundred will head hard and fine. One of the best for either early or late use; heads cone-shaped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.35.

Large Late Flat Dutch. As a variety for the winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish, green, round, solid, broad and flat on top. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.25.

Cannon Ball. An early white round headed cabbage of excellent quality. Although the Cannon Ball cabbage is an early variety it produces a good-sized firm head with a small core and the leaves with small mid-veins making a fine grained sweet cabbage. By letting the plants 12 to 14 inches apart heads weighing from 3 to 5 pounds will be produced, but by setting them 18 to 24 inches the heads will range up to 10 and 12 pounds each. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.75.

Early Drumhead. Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

Mammoth Red Rock...The largest and most reliable heading red cabbage yet produced; round, solid heads of a deep red color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.75.

Savoy Perfection Drumhead. This is the best of the Savoy's; heads large with crisp, wrinkled leaves. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

Copenhagen Market. Our European grower has given great praise to this variety. It is grown more extensively for the markets of Northern Europe than any other variety. It excels because of its extreme tenderness and delicious flavor, which is compared with cauliflower. We give it urgent recommendation to growers for the home market and for home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.20.

Chinese Cabbage. This differs entirely in appearance from the cabbage, being rather like a Cos-Lettuce in aspect. Like it, it forms a long rather full and compact head. The leaves are thick and fleshy, and is highly recommended as a winter vegetable for mild climates. It should be sown in late summer for fall and winter use; successive plantings can be made. A grand feed for poultry; also used extensively in salads. Boiled, minced and seasoned with butter it is as delicate a flavor as the best endive; sown in August, it is ready in three months. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture. Prepare the soil as for cabbage. Seed may be sown from June to the following March. Transplant when the plants are six to seven weeks old. When the stems have become hardened in the bed they will be likely to head prematurely. Set out the plants 18 inches apart, in rows of 3 feet apart. Cauliflower should be kept growing constantly, as it may be injured by a check in any period of its growth, and go to seed, hence, irrigate freely. One ounce of seed produces 2,000 plants; six ounces to plant one acre.

Early Snowball. This is undoubtedly the finest variety even introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt. 15c; oz. $2.50; ¼ lb. $10.00.

Dry Weather. It porduces large white solid heads—and is an early varie ty. It does well for growing in dry locations when other varieties fail. We recommend it for Southern California and Arizona. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. $1.00; oz. $3.50; ¼ lb. $10.

Autumn Giant. A distinct and valuable late variety; heads large and fine, well protected by foliage. Pkt. 10c; oz. $1.00; ¼ lb. $3.00.

Late California Pearl. Attains a height of four to five feet. Plant seed July 1st to March 1st. In six to eight weeks transplant two feet apart in rows three feet apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. $1.50; ¼ lb. $3.00.

CARROTS

Culture. Sow any time in deep, loose soil, preferably sandy loam about one-half inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches apart. Water freely at all times. The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sort a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose. One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Chantenay. Very productive, medium early, and of exxellent quality. Tops medium size, neck small, roots thicn, 5½ to 6 inches in length, uniformly half-long, but stump rooted, and tapering slightly; smooth, deep orange red in color. Flesh very crisp and tender. One of the best in quality for the market and home garden. Its great productiveness and ease with which it can be harvested make it very desirable as a field sort. Postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Danvers Half Long. One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick, and ending in a somewhat abrupt point, first class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Oxheart, or Guarande. Length between the half-long varieties and the carlet Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter. Flesh bright orange, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Large White Belgian. Roots very large and smooth; grown exclusively for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Early French Forcing. A small and extra early sort. Very sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

CELERY

Culture. Sow the seed from January to May in drills twelve inches apart, not too thick in the row to secure stocky plants. In July when the plants are strong, transplant to furrows four feet apart and six inches deep. Set the plants six inches apart in the furrow; as the plants grow, fill the soil around them for proper blanching.

Golden Self-Blanching French Stock. Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable; this sort is without doubt the finest early Celery cultivated. It is perfectly solid, and of a fine, nutty flavor, attains a good size, and when blanched is of a golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. $1.50; ¼ lb. $5.00.

White Plume. A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of Celery; very early, and for quality surpassed by none. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.20.

CELERIAC
(Turnip-Rooted Celery)

Culture. Same as celery.

Large Smooth Prague. An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round, smooth roots with very few side roots. This is the largest variety and one of the very best. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

CHIVES

Culture. Sow in rich loam soil, in drills, cover lightly pressing soil firm to seed.

The leaves of this plant can be shorn off whenever desired and are most excellent for giving a mild onion flavor to salads and soups. Also used as edging for garden beds, one sowing lasting about three years. A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to same. Seed crop failed.

Chive Plants 15c per bunch.

CHERVIL

Curled... Used for flavoring soups and salads and has a strong flavor and perfume. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

CHICORY

...Culture...Sow any time except hottest weather, though early spring is preferable. A deep-rooting plant requiring little care if soil is moist.

Witloof Chicory. A delicious winter salad. Seed sown in spring outdoors produces parsnip-like roots which should be taken up in fall, trimmed and planted in a cool bed covered with about 8 inches of soil. Over this should be placed a layer of fresh manure two or three inches deep, which forces a new growth of tender leaves that are used as a salad. It is considered a great delicacy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.60.

Large Rooted, or Coffee. The largest rooted and best variety. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

Extra Curled. A small plant having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad; may be cut two or three times. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

True Water-Cress. Grows along the banks of ponds and streams and is easily introduced; wholly unlike Extra Curled; leaves are quite large and thick; a fine salad. Pkg. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. $2.00.

CORN—SWEET OR SUGAR

Corn will be sent by express or feright charges collect, provided postage not enclosed.

Culture. Plant as soon as danger of frost is past in moist rich soil 10 inches apart in rows three feet apart, except for late plantings, plant the corn two or three by four feet apart. Keep the ground well hoed or cultivated so that the moisture may be retained and the weds kept

out. For succession plant every two weeks till August 15th. In order to secure well filled cobs it is advisable to plant several rows side by side. The effect of this will be to ensure an ample supply of pollen reaching the silks and upon this will depend whether the cobs are well filled or not. Plant eight pounds per acre.

Oregon Evergreen. There is no better corn, whether you are a home gardener or a market gardender. It can be grown early or late and with ordinary care will give more than a satisfactory crop. This corn is extra sweet and due to the tight folding of its shucks, is as near corn-worm proof as any. Price; pound 25c.

Golden Bantam. The quality sweet corn. Golden Bantam is a dwarf growing early variety. The plant attains a height of three to four feet, usually bearing two or more ears from five to six inches long to a stalk. These ears are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are a cream-yellow, so deliciously sweet, tender and milky that some people claim that "it is the sweetest corn on earth." Golden Bantam is suited for extra early and later plantings up to July 15th. For market and home garden. Ready to use in 70 days. Large pkt., 10c; lb.. 30c, prepaid. Not prepaid, 3 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., $2.00; 25 lbs., $4.25.

Adams' Extra Early. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use. Per lb. 20c; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and best varieties; grains black when ripe. Per lb. 30s.

Country Gentleman. The best for private use. Small white cob densely covered with splendid white grains of delicious flavor. Ears average eight to nine inches. Stalks six feet high, three or four ears to each. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb. 30c.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard for quality and the best known variety; a favorite with market men; remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Per lb. 20c.

FIELD CORN

Write for Quantity Prices

YELLOW DENT VARIETIES

Culture. In Southern California corn may be grown as a second crop on damp or irrigated lands after a crop of hay or potatoes. Irrigate your ground thoroughly as soon as your first crop is out of the way; plow and harrow well, then irrigate again and work up your land and plant your corn three kernels in a hill, hills two feet apart in rows three to four feet apart. For dry farming keep you soil well worked during the spring and when cold weather is over plant your corn three by four feet apart.

Iowa Gold Mine. A large yellow dent corn, with large kernels and a small cob. A very heavy yielder. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00.

Goldent Beauty. The best yellow dent corn we have found for this section. This large, broad, yellow dent corn has long ears covered to the extreme ends with bright golden yellow grains. The cob is small, making the product of shelled corn large. Exceedingly heavy cropper. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00.

King Philip or Longfellow, 90-day. A long-eared yellow flint corn, originally with 8 rows but now improved till it has from 12 to 14 rows to the cob. King Philip will make corn when the ground is too dry for other corn to develop. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00.

Leaming. A tall, early variety with heavy foliage. The kernels are long and deep yellow. One of the most popular corns grown. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00.

WHITE DENT VARIETIES

Hickory King, 110 Days. A white variety, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. We sell more Hickory King Corn than all the other varieties put together. Although it is a late variety it is exceedingly popular in Southern California. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.00.

Eureka Ensilage Corn. Ideal for silage purposes. Grows an average height of 14 feet, each stalk bearing one to three ears. Yields as high as 31 tons of fodder per acre. Plant 18 pounds seed per acre for ensilage. 1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. $1.25.

Orange County Prolific. A pure white corn. Sweet, tender, juicy, has short joints and produces abundant foliage. Every dairy farmer should grow this sort; produces large crops. 1 lb. 15c, 10 lbs. $1.25.

CORN—POP

Culture. Required same care and culture as a sweet corn.

Queen's Golden. A large-eared and handsome yellow popcorn; grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About six feet high, and yield three or four ears to the stalk. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.25.

White Rice. A popular and productive variety. The kernels are fine white, and the ears are from four to five inches in length and from one to one and a quarter in diameter. 1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. $1.25.

COLLARDS

True Georgia. Used as "Greens" mainly in the South and West. As the leaves are pulled off others grow in their places. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

CUCUMBER

Culture. Plant six to twelve seeds in hills four to six feet apart. Get the seeds into damp soil about one inch. Rich, well watered soil is necessary to produce well formed cucumbers. Plant seed in open ground after April 15th or they may be started under cover earlier by planting the seed in pots and reset in the open as soon as danger of frost is over. One ounce of seed will plant forty hills. Two pounds to the acre.

Arlington White Spine. A rich, dark-green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about 7 inches long when in marketable shape. Is early and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Chicago Pickling. This is undoubtedly the best cucumber for pickles, and is used almost exclusively by a vast majority of the pickle factories. The fruit is medium length, pointed at both ends, with large and prominent spines. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Davis Perfect. This cucumber has gained favor since its introduction several years ago. It is without doubt the best main crop cucumber. The fruits are eight to ten inches long, dark green and very attractive. Used in hothouses, but it is equally as good for field culture. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Improved Long Green. Dark green, firm and crisp, 12 to 16 inches long. Very extensively grown. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Japanese Climbing. This sort grows quickly, climbing poles or trellis, thus taking up very little room in the garden. The fruits are of good size and of fine flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Klondyke. A favorite variety among our market gardeners. It is an improved strain of the famous White Spine. When suitable to ship the fruits average about 2 inches in diameter and 7 inches long, very dark green, striped ith light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy, white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. We have procured our seed in sealed packages from the originator. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Gherkin, or West India Gherkin. An extremely small fruited variety, grown exclusively for pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.

LEMON CUCUMBER

This is a very nice sub-acid variety, and considered superb as a salad. The fruit is small and in appearance similar to a lemon. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c.

DANDELION

An early grown plant, now much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good rich soil and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Improved Broad-leaved. A new strain highly recommended for market gardeners. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c.

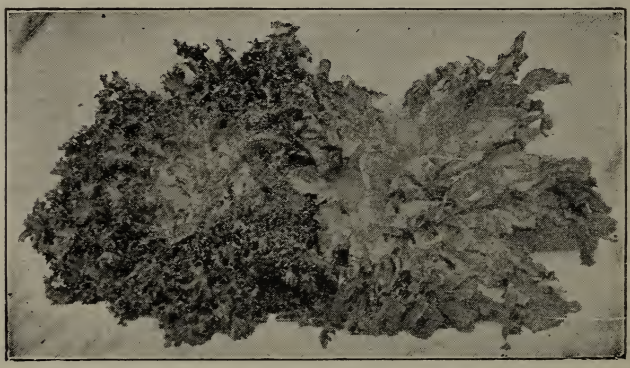
EGG PLANT

Culture. Sow seed on hot bed, cold frame, or box, in warm place. Seeds are slow to germinate and soil must be light and sandy, mixed with leaf mould, if obtainable, and drainage must be good. Transplant deeply, in rich soil, not too early, so as to be checked by late frosts. A hot weather plant, and if first sowing fails, make another at once. One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants.

New York Improved. This variety has superseded all others, both for market and home use. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for the market gardener. It is spineless, which is a great advantage in shipping. Pkg. 10c; oz. 65c; ¼ lb. $2.00.

ENDIVE

Culture. Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to ten inches apart, or they may be transplanted. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This blanches the inner



leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

Broad-leaved Batavian. Heads large, leaves broad and thick, used for flavoring soups; inner leaves make a fine salad. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Green Curled Winter. The hardiest variety; leaves dark green, with blanch white. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

KALE

Culture. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about the middle of June for the tall sorts; transplant the young plants twelve inches apart in rows three feet apart. Later in the season the dwarf sorts may be sown rather thickly in drills to furnish small heads to be cooked like spinach. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Dwarf Kale. German Green or Sprouts. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. This makes a beautiful plant, about two and one-half feet tall. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Green Curled Winter. The hardest variety; leaves dark green, which poultry greens. Pkg. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

LEEK

A species of onion which does not form a bulb, but is used for its mild and delicious root, stem or neck. It can be planted in 16-inch rows, and the young plants thinned to about four inches. When well grown, hill up with earth to get a long white stem. Seed should be planted in June for good plants in the fall and winter. Leek is a vegetable of unusual merit, and is not half appreciated by the American people, while it is regarded as a great favorite by many of our foreign population.

American Flag. The best leek there is, with long, large stems, which are sweet and white when properly blanched; vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

KOHL RABI

A plant forming a firm bulb above the ground and bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part, and when cooked tastes very much like turnip. If the seed is sown early, the young bulbs will be ready to use in spring, and a planting in July will secure good vegetables for fall use. The seed should be planted in the open garden in 18-inch rows and the young plants thinned to four or six inches. It does not transplant well, unless when very small.

Early White Vienna. The most desirable variety for general use. Is very early and has small tops. Color light silvery green. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

LETTUCE

Culture. May be sown every month in the year. To obtain the best results, the plants should be grown rapidly, therefore the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by frequent cultivation and a liberal application of stable manure. Sow either in beds and then transplant when two inches high, or sow in drills and thin to one foot apart for heading varieties, and let the rows be eighteen inches apart. Hoe often to prevent going to seed. One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants.

Big Boston. De.sirable either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting; always produces large, solid, salable heads. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

California Cream Butter. Heads good sized; leaves very rich cream yellow; as a summer variety has no superior. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Iceberg. The large, curly outside leaves are light green, and with a slight reddish tint at the edges; the leaves have small indents, which are constantly filled with dewdrops, thus keeping them always fresh and giving them a crystalline appearance, hence its name. An excellent lettuce for the home garden and for the market. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Los Angeles or **New York.** A large crisp, tight-heading variety, light green curly leaves. There is no waste in preparing as all the leaves can be used. The heads are large and of fine quality. We recommend this variety above all others. Pkg. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Hanson. A fine variety for planting in February, March and April. Makes crisp nice heads similar to the Iceberg. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

White Paris Cos. Has long, narrow, upright leaves; does not head, but, when tied up, blanches very nicely. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

MUSTARD

Culture. Sown any time in the year, though autumn sowing brings the best greens for they revel in cool weather. Not particular as to soil, though a medium heavy one is best.

Brown or Black. Considered more pungent than White; to be used in same way. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15; ¼ lb. 35c.

Southern Giant Curled. Grown extensively. It is highly esteemed. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

White. Fine for salads and as spinach; leaves light green. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

WATERMELONS

Culture. Light, sandy or gravelly soil is necessary for the best watermelons. They seldom do well on heavy adobe or heavy soils, and these lands should be avoided for watermelons as a farm crop. In the garden the soil can be made suitable by spading in each hill some well-rotted manure and sand or loam.

The seed can be planted as soon as the weather settles from the middle of March to May. Plant in hills about eight feet apart. Use five or six seeds to a hill and thin out to two plants as soon as the second or third leaf shows. Use about four ounces of seed to 100 hills, or as a farm crop, two to four pound per acre.

Angelino. The earlies melon. Fruit round, deep green. Rind very thin, flesh bright red and heart unusually large and heavy. Ships well and sells readily in all markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Black Seeded Chilian. A variety brought from South America several years ago. It originally had black seed, but like other black seeded melons grown in this section, continually, the seeds have become almost entirely white. The Black-seeded Chilian is much earlier than the other strains and seems to have a better flavor, and it certainly is a much prettier melon when cut open. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Citron, Colorado Preserving. An improvement on the old preserving citron; fruit round and very productive. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

Citron for Preserves. The old and well-known preserving citron. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

Klondyke or **Pasadena.** Has certainly won favor in the San Gabriel Valley, but seemed to have failed in the coast melon district. This melon is oblong, of dark green rind with bright red flesh, very crisp, and as sweet as sugar. This melon has taken the market at Pasadena and other foothill towns. Pkg. 10c; oz. 30c.

Georgia Rattlesnake. Excellent market variety; large, oblong; rind dark mottled and striped. Pkg. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

Kleckley's Sweet. One of the finest melons on the market. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Tom Watson. A splendid variety both for home garden and shipping; shape long, color dark green, flesh bright and very solid. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

MUSK MELON

Culture. Sow in hills six feet aaprt in rows eight feet apart. Drop about twenty seeds to the hill; cover one inch deep. Apply Tobacco Dust before the plant appears above the ground, to keep away beeeles. When the young plants begin showing character thin each hill to three strongest plants. One ounce seed will plant 70 to 80 hills, two pounds to an acre.

Persian. A new variety, yellow flesh, heavily netted but of smooth rind. Very sweet and of distinctive flavor. Splendid keeper—average weight about 7 pounds each—many much larger. Pkg. 15c; oz. 25c.

Burrell Gem. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Tip Top. Selected stock. A melon we recommend to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. It is a yellow fleshed melon of the very best quality; every melon produced, big or little. early or late in the season, is a good one. They are sweet, juicy, of finest flavor, edible to the very rind. It is a strong grower and a heavy yielder, and of handsome appearance. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Rocky Ford. The melons are regular and even in size, weighing about 1½ pounds, slightly oval in shape, finely netted; flesh is light green in color and of delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Pineapple. This melon has long been the favorite because of its solidity, heavy netting, and fine appearance. The peddler likes it because it is a ready seller. Pkg. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

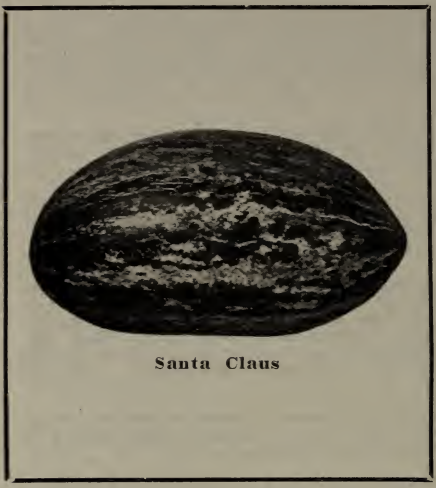
Hackensack. Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh thick and of very fine flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Paul Rose. A cross between Netted Gem and Osage, possessing all the good qualities of both; flesh salmon color. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

Osage, or **Miller's Cream.** The fruits are larger than those of the Emerald Gem; nearly round in form, but having the same distinct dark green skin with lighter bands between the ribs, and thick, firm orange flesh of fine quality. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Famous Indiana. The Famous Indiana is similar to the Tip Top but is an improvement on the same. It is well netted and has thick yellow flesh. One should grow some of these delicious melons. Pkg. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

CASABA MELON



Santa Claus

Culture. Sow in June, July and August. Otherwise follow cultural directions on Musk-melons.

Golden Beauty. A variety of Winter Pineapple, which it resembles in every way except color. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Improved Hybrid. A variety that ripens late and is a good keeper. Thick flesh of excellent quality. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Santa Claus. The latest melon grown. Thin, hard skin with yellowish brown markings, flesh light breen and good flavor. Can be picked in September or October and will keep for several months. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Winter Pineapple. A large, late melon, of pronounced pineapple flavor. Melons do not ripen on the vines. Flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Honey Dew. The melon with an appropriate name. The Honey Dew again made good last season. It exceeded other melons in popularity on the local market and was profitable to the grower. It yields enormously, and every melon is a good one. It is ready to pull when the color shows the slightest tendency toward yellow, and ready to eat in a few days when it is slightly soft. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

ONIONS

Culture. The most common method of culture is to drill seed thick in the rows quite shallow, and rows from 18 to 24 inches apart. After plants are as large as pencils thin out to about three to five inches, according to the variety, transplanting those taken out to about the same distance, after cutting back the tops and roots. Or they can be grown thickly in beds and transplanted to rows. Can be sown any time of the year, and really there is no excuse why fresh onions cannot be had every day in the year. For early onions in the spring, plant set during the Fall, which mature much more quickly than from seed. Beware of cheap quotations on this seed, as much inferior stock with poor germination is offered, some many years old. Our stock is fresh and of very highest quality and germination.

Australian Brown. Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown), early, globe shaped. Pkg. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

Bermuda Crystal Wax. A pure white. Pkg. 15c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $2.25.

Bermuda Red. Flat, pale red, very early and productive; grown largely in Bermuda and in the Southern States. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

Mammoth Silver King. This is truly a mammoth onion, averaging fifteen to twenty-two inches in circumference, and weighing from three to four pounds each. They are flat, of a pure, silvery-white skin and flesh, and most remarkably mild flavored. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

Prizetaker. Bright straw color; large globe-shaped; always uniform productive, mild flavored and of best quality. Pkg. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

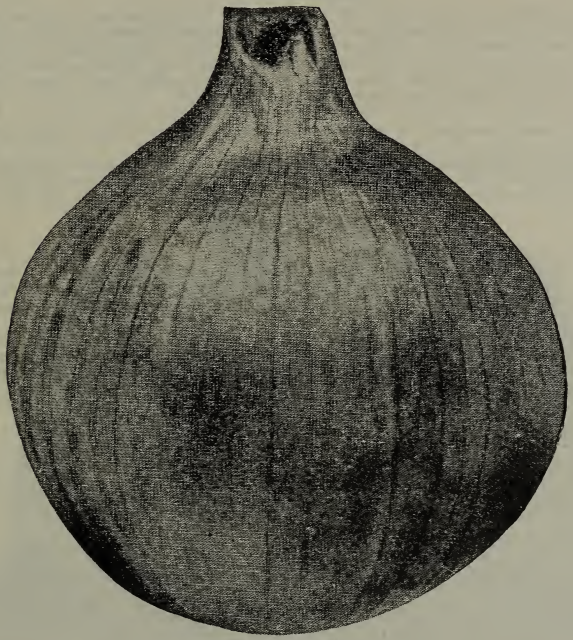
Southport White Globe. A large, globe-shaped onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well, of beautiful shape, clear, white skin. Pkg. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield. Our pedigree strain far surpasses the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness and keeping qualities. It is of the finestform, skin deep purplish red; flesh purplish white; much finer grained than many of the red sorts. Pkg. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

White Portugal or **Silverskin.** A large, flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained, and a good keeper; also largely grown for pickling. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c.

White Queen. A rapid grower; very early; white skin, flat, small and mild flavored sort. Pkg. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Undoubtedly the best earliest yellow variety; is entirely free from stiff necks. Globular in shape. Pkg. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 85c.



Sweet Spanish

Sweet Spanish. Very large, light yellow, globe shaped, small top, good shipper. Plant in December or January. It will mature in September. Allow the onion to thoroughly mature until the tops have fallen and dried and decayed. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

ONION SETS

Red, White, Brown

Write for quotations in quantity

Culture. Plant near the surface, in rows 12 inches apart and 4 inches between the sets. When raised from sets, the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully six weeks earlier than when raised from seed. Prices are subject to market fluctuations as the season advances.

Onion Sets. Can be furnished nearly the year round. Yellows and browns from Sept. to July. Silver-skins from Sept. to April. By express or freight. Ask for prices on large quantities.

OKRA

Culture. Soak the seeds over night in warm water and plant in warm, moist loamy soil. Do not wet the bed again until the plants are up. Keep well cultivated. One ounce will plant 100 hills. Four pounds to one acre. Give each plant twenty-four inches each way.

Dwarf Green. A distinct variety growing about fourteen inches in height; very productive; of fine smooth pods. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

White Velvet. This distinct and beautiful new Okra was originated in Georgia. The pods are very large, perfectly smooth, never prickly, round; not ridged or square as in other okras. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

PARSLEY

Every garden should have a small plot of parsley. Plant several ounces of seed in a small bed and transplant to six inches apart on ridges same as lettuce. Irrigate and cultivate frequently. A plot of parsley will be ready for use in three months, and will remain in prime condition for three years. The seed is slow to germinate, two and even four weeks often being required to germinate it.

Culture. Same as lettuce.

Champion Moss Curled. A standard variety, very pretty and desirable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

Large Rooted Hamburg. The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Plain. Leaves plain and dark colored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

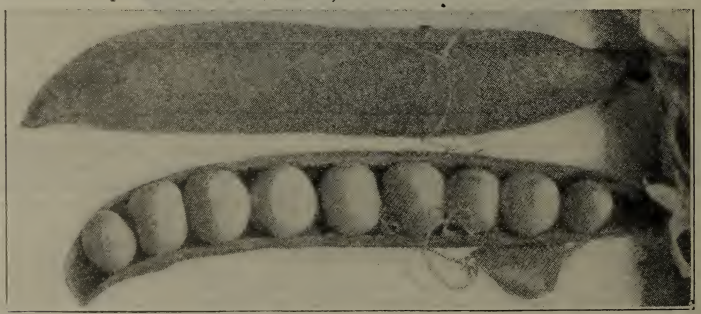
PARSNIP

Culture. Sow from September to following May in drills 15 inches apart, covering ½ inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches in the row. The seed is slow to germinate, hence should be sown in soil that holds moisture well. One ounce to 200 feet of row. Five pounds to an acre.

Hollow Crown. The most popular and best variety for all purposes. Skin smooth and white, and flesh tender, while the root grows eighteen to twenty inches long. The best part of it is contained in the first eight inches from the top. It is particularly fine, smooth and regular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

PEAS

Culture. May be sown in California the year round. Sow in rows from 2½ to 3 feet apart, according to the variety. Fifty to sixty pounds to the acre. Sulphur just as they begin to bloom, then at intervals of a week or ten days, will prevent mildew and also keep aphis away. Peas should be sulphured at least twice, three times is better.



The price of peas is f. o. b. Los Angeles, add postage if you care to have come by mail.

American Wonder. Earliest dwarf wrinkled sort. Height ¾ ft. Per lb. 30c.

Senator. A grand second-early; productive of large, luscious, wrinkled peas. The handsome large round pods are well filled with from seven to ten peas in a pod; quality excellent, sweet and tender, even when

the peas are large. Vines grow two feet high and carry a large crop. 1 lb. 30c.

Telephone. Pods very large, filled with immense peas of first-class quality; one of the finest yet introduced. Height 4½ ft. 1 lb. 35c.

Yorkshire Hero. A splendid, large marrow pea; always a favorite. Height 2½ ft. 1 lb. 30c.

Canada Field. Seeds small, white; for field culture only; largely used for sowing among oats. Height 3 ft. 1 lb. 20c.

Stratagem Improved. An extra select strain, and a great improvement on the old-fashioned Stratagem. Height 2 ft. 1 lb. 35c.

Sugar, Mammoth Melting. (Edible pods.) Large, broad pods, very brittle and entirely stringless. Height 4 ft. 1 lb. 50c.

PEPPERS

Culture. For early green peppers, sow seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit. For main crop sow seed in February, March and April, in hot bed. Pepper seed needs the heat of a hot bed to germinate it during these months. For fall and winter crop sow seed in out-door beds well prepared, during May, June, July and August. Winter crops can be grown in places that are entirely frostless.

Chinese Giant. The largest and finest mild variety. Pkg. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $2.50.

Red Cayenne. Pods slender, about three inches long and bright red; very pungent and productive. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

Chinese Giant Pepper

Red Cherry. Fruit small and cherry shaped; largely used for pickles; very hot. Pkg. 10c; oz. 75c.

Mexican Chili. The old well known variety. Very hot. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c.

Anaheim Chili. This is the pepper so well known locally. It is greatly superior to the common chili. Pkg. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

Pimiento Pepper. A large heart-shaped pepper with thick flesh and very mild, delicious flavor. You should try this. Pkg. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $2.00.

POTATOES—For Seed Purposes

We can supply Northern grown selected seed potatoes. Write for prices.

PUMPKINS

Culture. Plant five to seven seed in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Pumpkins are often used as a second crop. They need considerable of moisture to insure a heavy crop so have your ground in good condition when the seed are put in. June is the best month for planting pumpkins, but any time from April 15th to July 15th will give good results. If the soil is not naturally damp, arrange your ground so that it can be irrigated when needed. Keep the land well cultivated and the weeds out. One and one-half pounds of seed will plant an acre.

Connecticut Field. Extensively used for field culture; is generally planted in with corn. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Cushaw, or **Crookneck.** Grows very large and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck Squash; light cream color. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

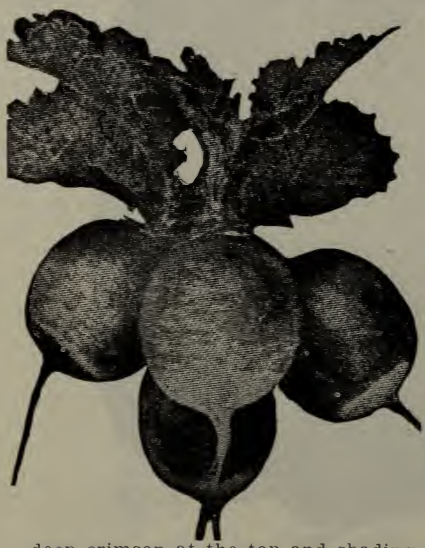
Kentucky Field. Skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for pies. Oz. 10c; lb. 85c.

Large Cheese. Flat and round like a cheese; skin orange. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Large Tours or **Mammoth.** Grows to enormous size, has weighed as high as 200 pounds; frequently weighs 100 to 150 pounds; used mainly for feeding stock. Rather oblong in shape. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Pie or Sugar. A small, round and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; very fine grained. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

RADISHES



Culture. Being a root crop, good brittle radishes require light, well-worked soil, made very rich and mellow to insure quick growth. If permitted to grow slowly they become tough and pithy. They are easy to grow and frequent plantings will insure a constant supply for the table. Use 1 oz. for 100 feet of row, 20 lbs. to acre and thin the very young plants somewhat to prevent crowding. Plant the year round in California.

Turnip, Early Scarlet. A well known variety, very quick grower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Early Scarlet, White Tipped. A handsome, very early round sort, skin bright scarlet, on top and shading to white on the bottom; crisp and fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Turnip, Crimson Giant. Extremely large, but never pithy; suitable for forcing or open culture; very tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Chartier. Very handsome, tender and crisp, and does not become pithy or hollow. A deep crimson at the top and shading off to white af the bottom. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Long Icicle. The finest white variety, very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Long, Scarlet Short Top. A well-known and very popular variety of excellent quality; standard for market and home garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Japanese Summer Radish. Introduced by Japanese in Southern California some years ago, and has become a great favorite. Grows as long as twenty-four inches and three inches in diameter; very tender,

mild and of excellent flavor; always finds a ready market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Japanese Winter Radish. Strongly resembling the Japanese Summer Radish, excepting in size; grows to eight or ten inches; an excellent winter variety, being crisp and of fine flavor; in color it is pure white, and is becoming very popular. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Olive-shaped. Half Long. The variety largely used by gardeners in California. It is about three inches long with half stump-root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing and hardy. Remains solid longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

French Breakfast. Pink color, olive shape, white tipped; popular everywhere. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Long Black Spanish. Long black; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

Round Black Spanish. Skin black; roots globe shaped; white fleshed and piquant flavor. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

Rose China Winter. Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

White Chinese or Celestial. Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all-season radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkg. 5c; oz. 15c.

ROSELLE

Culture. Sow seed early in April, in the field, four feet apart, in rows six feet apart. Cultivate as Okra. There is an early and a late Roselle. Be sure to get the early variety because the frost is almost sure to destroy the late variety before it matures. We offer only the early variety.

Roselle or **Lemonade Plant.** Is an annual plant that has been sufficiently tested to indicate its great value and to warrant more extended cultivation. The fruit is used for making jelly and jam. The jelly is superior to guava or currant, and is labeled as "Queensland Jelly," is shipped from Australia to all parts of Europe. It is easily grown from seed if planted after the ground is warm; grows rapidly, resists drought and is very ornamental. Every home garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. Per pkg. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex, for sowing. There is no plant that will give as large a yield of forage at so small a cost as this. 1 lb. 30c postpaid.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Culture. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills one foot apart, thinning out the young plants to four inches. The following spring transplant into deep rich soil, from three to four feet apart. For immediate use, order the roots which come into use at once. One ounce of seed will make 200 plants.

Crimson Winter. The new variety, which has become very popular and profitable to the growers, is of delicious flavor, extremely hardy, very prolific, and very quick growing. Produces good stems all winter and spring. Seed—Pkg. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. $2.00. Roots—15c each.

Wagner's Giant (Giant Crimson Winter). The grower describes this as "about twice the size of Burbank's Giant Winter, and four times the size of the smaller sorts of rhubarb. Average stem is 1½ ft. long and weighs ¼ lb." This novelty has all of the good qualities of Crimson Winter plus large size. A sure money maker and the very best variety. Seed—Pkg. 10c; oz. $1.00; ¼ lb. $3.00. Large roots—15c each. Add 10c each for postage.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Culture. Sow the seed early in the spring in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out plants to four inches. It succeeds best in well enriched soil. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A larger and superior quality, mild and deliciously flavored. Pkg. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SPINACH

Culture. Sow in drills one foot apart, and for succession, every two weeks, as it grows thin out for use, keeping clean of weeds. It grows the year round in California. One ounce of seed for 50 feet of drill. Ten pounds to the acre.

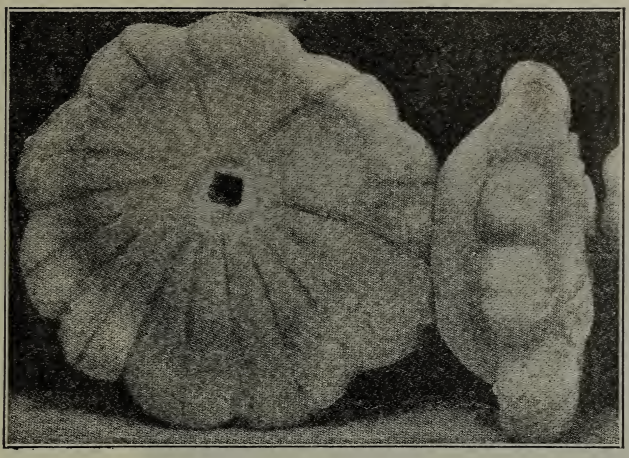
Long Standing, Thick-leaved. Stands longest before running to seed; dark green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Prickly. The variety commonly used for market in California. Is very hardy and easily grown; bears large, smooth leaves, which are shaped like an arrow point. Color bright green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

SQUASH

Culture. Plant five to seven seeds in each hill. Have the ground well worked and get the seed into the damp soil. Bush varieties have the hills four feet apart; running varieties have hills eight feet apart each. One oz. of seed to 50 hills, 1½ to 2 lbs. to an acre. Plant seed after danger from frost is over.

Cocozelle Bush Squash. Is one of our earliest squashes and will continue through the season, if the fruit are picked as soon as ready. The Cocozelle is a long squash of excellent flavor. It is prepared when green either as other squash or fried like egg plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.



Early White Bush-scalloped.. Standard summer variety; good for home or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. The standard summer variety; a small crookneck, skin bright yellow; early and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

Improved Hubbard. The well-known and standard late variety; our strain is excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. $2.00.

Banana. The squash grows from one to two feet in length. The skin varies from a bright yellow to a dark olive green. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. It keeps from one season until another. When quite young it is excellent to cook as a marrow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Fordhook. Skin bright yellow; flesh straw colored; very dry and sweet; one of the handsomest and best keeping winter varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Pike's Peak. A good keeping kind. Fine grained and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c.

Vegetable Marrow. Summer and fall variety growing about nine inches long; outside yellow; flesh white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 45c.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. The standard large growing variety. 1 lb. 20c.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A popular sort used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Havana (Domestic). Pkg. 10c; oz. 75c.

TOMATOES

Culture. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out doors, which is when danger of frost is passed. When plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes, or cold frames. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

Greater Baltimore

Greater Baltimore

Splendid second early and main crop variety, producing large bright red tomatoes in clusters at every second joint. The vines are vigorous, compact and healthy growers; a heavy cropper of large, smooth, well-formed tomatoes; deep from stem to blossom end. Very firm and meaty. Free from ridges, cracks and blight. Very satisfactory for canning or home garden. Ready for market in 110 days. Pkt., 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

John Baer

Color is deep glossy red—size and shape quite similar to Earliana, but with more solid flesh and fewer seeds. One of the earliest tomatoes, and produces the most perfect high crown tomato ever grown. Ripens evenly right up to the stem and will not burst when dead ripe. It is a strong grower with just enough foliage to handle its immense load of fruit. A popular market tomato in the East and South. Ready for market in 95 days. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

Mission Bell Tomato. This tomato has proved to be earlier than Suark's Earliana or any other tomato, and is the earliest tomato in cultivation, it is the heaviest yielder of the extra sorts. Fruits are of good size, very smooth, deep glossy scarlet. By mail, postpaid: Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Dwarf Champion. Distinct in foliage and habits of growth, being compact and upright, fruit smooth, early and purplish red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

Earliana. The earliest, large, smooth red, very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.25.

Golden Queen. Yellow, ripens early, in large sized, smooth and solid; excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c

Stone. A general favorite with canners. Vine vigorous, productive. Fruit round, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.25.

Pear-shaped Yellow. Similar to Red Pear shaped, except in color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Ponderosa or Beefsteak. Very large, solid and of good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh four pounds; bright red; very few seeds. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.50.

TURNIP

Culture. Plant for succession form September to April in drills 14 inches apart and thin out plants to six inches. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched sandy or light loamy soil. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. to acre.

Early White Flat Dutch. A flat white sort, very sweet and fine grained; excellent for garden culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c ¼ lb. 40c.

Red or Purple Top Strap-Leaved. The most widely cultivated and best known variety. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Red Top White Globe. Quite similar to Purple Top Strap Leaf excepting in shape, being almost a perfect globe. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c;

Improved Golden Ball. One of the seetest and most delicate yellow fleshed varieties, medium size, perfect globe shape, firm, hard, rich and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Champion Purple Top Swede or Rutabaga. Skin purple above ground and bright orange below; bulb globular in shape, flesh bright yellow very firm and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Pkt. 10c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

We carry the following plants in the season shown and pack them very carefully for shipping. The purchaser takes the risk of wilting or being damaged in transit.

Artichoke Plant. January to May. Doz. $1.50. Too heavy to mail.
Asparagus Roots. 2 years old. January to April. Doz. 35c; 100 $2.00.
Cabbage Plants. November to June. Doz. 10c; 100 50c.
Cauliflower Plants. November to June. Doz. 10c; 100 50c.
Celery Plants. March to May. Doz. 10c; 100 60c.
Egg Plant. March 15th to May 15th. Doz. 50c.
Garlic. November to May.
Horseradish Roots. January to May. 15c Doz., or $1.00 per 100.
Pepper. March 10th to May. Doz. 20c, 100 $1.00.
Rhubard Roots. December to May. Each 15c; doz. $1.00.
Sweet Potatoes. 100 50c.
Tomato. Doz. 15c; 100 $1.00.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Bermuda. Of great value as a pasture grass in hot countries; also suitable for lawns where Blue Grass fails. Per lb. 75c.
Kentucky Blue, Fancy, Clean. Our seed is direct from Kentucky and is absolutely pure and free from weeds. Per lb. 60c.
Rye Grass, Perennial, or Australina. Similar to the Italian in habit of growth, but more permanent; good for lawns. Yields abundantly under irrigation. Per lb. 30c.
White Clover. Excellent for lawns; can be sown alone or mixed with Blue Grass. Strictly fancy seed. Per lb. $1.00.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

In Southern California lawns may be made all the year. The first thing to do in making a lawn is to put the soil into proper condition to receive the seed. More lawn failures are due to insufficient preparation of the soil than to all other causes combined. If the soil is poor and of sandy, clayey, or adobe nature, and a good rich loam is not available, satisfactory results may be obtained by spading in a liberal quantity of stable manure. Lawn grasses are voracious feeders and for that reason it is desirable to have at least eight to ten inches of good rich soil. Stable manure is most commonly used, especially for sandy soils as chemical fertilizers usually leach too rapidly.

Sow about one pound of seed to two hundred square feet of lawn area. This heavy sowing is better than a thin sowing because many weed plants are crowded out by a good thick stand of lawn grass. The seed is sown evenly when the wind is not blowing and lightly raked into the surface.

In many sections of California, mulching the lawn after sowing the seed is a very desirable and oftentimes a necessary practice. The material used for such mulching should be quite fine and light in weight. Old, well-rotted sheep manur is generally used and applied lightly over the surface. After the mulch is applied a thorough watering may be given, and the soil kept moist by daily watering until the seed germinates. As soon as the grass is tall enough to be clipped, the lawn mower should be used. This early clipping tends to check the top growth of the young grass plants, and encourages them to make roots. thus producing a firm sod. After the first clipping a good rolling will tend to smooth the surface and promote better growth. Lawns should be watered thoroughly about two or three times a week during dry weather, preferably in the evening. Light surface, sprinklings for a few minutes every evening is worse than nothing, and waste of water.

Lawns should not be clipped too short during the hottest and direct months of the year. The knives of the machine should be set high and the short, fine clippings thus produced may be allowed to remain on the lawn where they will quickly work down around the grass plants, and produce a mulch that conserves moisture and protects the crown of the plants from extreme heat. If the grass is allowed to grow too long before cutting, and a large amount of clippings are produced, they are better raked off and taken away.

Our Grass and Clover Seed is the best obtainable.

CLOVER AND GRASSES

If ordered by mail, add 10c per pound for postage. When wanted in large quantities, write us, as the market is continually fluctuating. We are always pleased to submit samples and quote prices.

Alsike. Very hardy, resisting cold and drought and is also well adapted for sowing on cold wet land. It yields a large amount of hay or pasture and makes a good bee plant. Per lb. 90c.

Red Clover. This is the most important of all clovers, and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. The small nodules, or bacteria, which cling to the rootlets, possess the power to draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil, where it is most needed, and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. Sow in the spring at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre when sown alone. When sown with other grasses, proportionately less. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. $4.50.

Melilotus (Indica). Yellow Sweet Clover. This is very highly recommended by the Government experts for cover crop and is being used more each year with great success. It has an upright growth. Per lb. postpaid, 20c. Write for prices in quantities.

Burr Clover (Hulled). It is a heavy nitrogen producer and is particularly good for late planting. Used extensively on light soils. Sow 10 or 15 pounds to an acre. Crop very small.

Melilotus Alba. This is a valuable crop. When quite young, it may be pastured or cut and cured for hay. This should be done just before the bloom appears. It is hardier than alfalfa, more drouth-resistant, and better for renovating the soil. It is as easy as alfalfa to eradicate. It is highly recommended by the department of agriculture. Lb. 60c postpaid. Write for quantity price.

SUDAN GRASS

The Best Forage and Hay Crop for Dry Regions

This grass was originally introduced into the United States about 1909, from **The Sudan, Egypt.** The results of early experiments warranted the handling of the seed in commercial quantities, especially in the Southern States, where it has become very popular. It is particularly suited for sections deficient in rainfall; has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass without the objectionable features, but, unlike Johnson Grass, it is an annual and must be planted each season, and does not spread and become a pest. The quality of Sudan Grass Hay is considered equal to Timothy. It yields from **two to four tons per acre with-**

out irrigation, and with irrigation, of course, would run much higher. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground thoroughly warmed, as the young plant is more tender than Sorghum. The crop matures in seventy to eighty days from the time of planting. The earlier the planting the more opportunity of several cuttings during the season. It can be grown in rows 20 to 30 inches apart and cultivated like corn, or could be sown broadcast by hand. Seeded in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, two to three lbs. per acre of the seed is sufficient. Drilled or broadcasted, 18 to 20 lbs. per acre are required. The cutting of the grass for hay should be done as soon as the grass is fully headed, a new crop will then start again from the same plants. On account of the readiness with which Sudan Grass crosses with all varieties of Sorghums, it should never be planted near any of these crops, especially when grown for seed purposes.

Grow Sudan or Wonder Forage Grass

This grass, a cross or hybridization of Sudan Grass Grass with sorghum is a wonder in growth and productiveness. Having taken sweetness from the sorghum makes it a very appetizing forage and fodder plant. For silage it is excellent and of high food value.

On good soil Giant Sudan will grow to fifteen feet high, stool out to fifty or sixty stalks and produce a hundred tons of silage per acre. It can be cut three or four times during the summer under irrigation. After each cutting the plants stool more making heavier tonnage on second and third cuttings. Giant Sudan makes excellent pasturage especially in the Fall after it has been cut for hay a few times.

Th soil should be prepared the same as for Sudan or sorghum plant ing, sowing in drills three feet apart using six to ten pounds per acre. Irrigate after each cutting for continuous growth.

Golden Millet. Grows three to four feet tall, branches freely and is enormously prolific of seed. The heads are covered with small bristles. Lb. 10c. Ask for quantity price.

Manitoba or Hog Millet. This has become one of the most valuable dry land crops the farmer can grow, the seed being one of the richest and most valuable Hog Foods that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock.

A valuable peculiarity of Hog Millet is that seeds ripen while the hay is yet green, which, if cut at the proper time, can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. Lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa rquires a well drained friable soil. Prepare the ground by deep plowing and thoroughly pulverizing. If the alfalfa is to be irrigated great care should be taken to have the field leveled and the ridges properly spaced for the amount of water you will have. It really pays to have the land staked off by a surveyor so as to be sure of the levels.

The seed may be drilled in at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, or broadcasted and lightly raked in, using 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. The best time to sow is in the Fall or Spring. A mother crop is not necessary to make a good stand.

Make the first cutting when the alfalfa is about a foot high and subsequent cuttings as it attains the desired groth. After each cutting give the field a thorough irrigating.

While we handle both Peruvian and Chillian varieties, for general purposes we recomend the Chillian, the old reliable variety that has been grown here for over sixty years. It yields six to nine tons of hay of fine texture per year.

The Peruvian both Smooth and Hairy are of coarser stem than the Chilian and are very leafy thereby giving a heavier tonnage where conditions are right. The Peruvian alfalfas are particularly adapted to western Arizona and Colorado desert regions and for cutting to feed green.

We are at all times prepared to furnish high grade clean seed of this very important article and will be pleased to quote firm market price at any time.

Small quantities 50c per lb.; 10 lbs. $4.00.

GRAIN AND FIELD CROPS

WHEAT

Write for Price

Defiance. One big drawback against growing wheat in California has been rust, but this has been largely overcome by planting the **Defiance** variety where cool, moist weather conditions prevail. This variety is practically rust-proof.

Defiance is a late wheat and should be planted early and seeded thin. It is non-shattering and classed as a hard white wheat, and number one for milling.

Sonora. This variety is recommended because of large yield, earliness and drouth resistance. It is susceptible to rust and inclined to shatter, but it has long been a standard variety in Southern California back from the coast. It is classed as a soft white wheat.

Early Baart. Another season has demonstrated that Early Baart Wheat is the right variety for the interior valleys.

OATS

Sow 70 to 100 lbs. per acre

Texas Red. (Rust Proof)—This is the only variety that is profitable to plant here.

Texas Red Oats—Grown in Texas.

Texas Red Oats—Gron in California. Write for prices.

BARLEY

Sow 50 to 60 lbs. per acre

COMMON BARLEY

The standard for California since old mission days, and has not been excelled by any variety since that time. It stools to a wonderful degree. If you are looking for clean heavy seed see us above it.

MARIOUT BARLEY

It is said to have been extensively grown by the Romans during their occupation of the Mariout Lake region, south of Alexandria, Egypt, and skirting the Sahara Desert. While governing this region, referred to in Roman literature as Mareotis, the Romans made some pioneer advances in the art of dry farming, and their quick perception of the drouth-resistant properties of Mariout barley is but another evidence of the wisdom of this race in matters pertaining to agriculture.

It is claimed this is a better variety than the common coast Barley for the hot and dry interior valleys of California. Mariout is more drought resistant than common Barley, ripens from 10 to 20 days in advance of common, and will yield more and better grain on dry soils.

Improved White Hulless or Bald Barley...It is HULLESS, BEARDLESS very early¼ equals corn for feeding purposes. Bald Barley is the only grain grown here that equals corn in feeding qualities. It is very early equals corn for feeding purposes. Bald Barley is the altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 fet. It is vigorous, and, on good soils, yields from 0 to 80 bushels per acre. It is especially suitable for cultivation without irrigation, and will make a crop where wheat and other grains would fail. For a sure crop, and best substitute for corn, sow White Hulless, or Bald Barley. If interested, ask for samples and special prices. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense. Lb. 15c. Ask for quality price. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

Grow More Barley. Mr. STOCKMAN, and buy less corn. You will find it equally as good, and a much cheaper and surer crop.

WINTER RYE

Sow 60 lbs. per Acre

Although Rye is sown largely for early winter pastures green manuring and a limited acreage for the straw, it should be grown more largely for the grain which is now in great demand.

Buckwheat. Used extensively here as a summer cover crop. It is good feed for bees. Sow 35 to 45 lbs. per acre. 1 lb. postpaid 20c. Ask for quantity prices.

Sugar Cane (Sorghum). Early Orange. A strong, productive variety, either for fodder or for syrup. Per lb. 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Amber Cane or Sorghum Heavy yielder of rich succulent fodder. Per lb. postpaid 25c; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Egyptian Corn. Grown extensively for fodder and for its white grain. 1 lb. postpaid 25c; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Kaffir Corn. Grows its heads upright. Per lb. 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Feterita. Very drought resistant and very heavy grain producer. 1 lb. postpaid 25c; 10 lbs. $1.50.

Dwarf Milo Maize grows only about four feet high, stools well, has abundante of foliage and a heavy producer of grain. 1 lb. postpaid 25c; 10 lbs. $1.50.

BROOM CORN

Plant 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Improved Evergreen. For length, strength and straightness of brush this variety is unexcelled. It is of light green color, without the slightest reddish tint. It makes by far the best brooms of any grown. Height 7 to 9 feet. Lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs., $1.50; 100 lbs. $10.00. If ordered sent by Parcel Post, add 5c per pound for postage.

INSECTICIDES

"Black Leaf-40" is a concentrated solution of Nicotine-Sulfate. Nicotine in the form of "Sulfate" does not evaporate at ordinary temperature, whereas, free nicotine does evaporate. Therefore nicotine-sulfate is particularly desirable for all purposes requiring a strong nicotine solution possessing lasting properties. This is the stronget of all tobacco solutions for spraying outside. I ounce bottle makes 6 gallons of spray, 25c; ½ lb. tin, makes 50 gallons of spray, $1.00; 2-lb. tin makes 200 gallons of spray, $3.25; 10-lb. tin, makes 1000 gallons of spray, $13.75.

Watch It Get 'Em Ant Powder. Kills by contact. It is slow acting, odorless and non-poisonous. An ant coming in contact with the powder does not die instantly, but is infected and as he comes in contact with other ants they are immediately ingected. Once an ant is infected it is sure to die within a half an hour. By simply dusting the powder across their path or around their hole the colony will soon be destroyed. 25c and 50c pkgs.

Fly-No-More. Similar to the ant destroyer. Kills the fly about the garbage pail and other places attractive to flies. 25c pkg.

Corona Dry. A compound of dry arsenate of lead, for dusting or spraying. Highly recommended as a dusting powder, as an eradicator of leaf cutting insects—also corn worms. For corn worms apply over silk as soon as ear shows and repeat in 10 days. This is the most convenient preparation of its nature we have found. (Poison) not mailable. ½ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. $2.75; 10 lbs. $5.00.

Slug-Shot. Destroys insects injurious to house and garden plants, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; also poultry lice; as effective as Paris green without the danger from poisoning. 1 lb. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 75c. Postage extra.

Tobacco Dust. The most economical form to use tobacco as an insecticide, fatal to green and black fly and similar garden pests, by simply dusting over the plants. If dug around the roots will keep away many pests below ground and insure health to the plants. 15c per lb.; if by mail add Parcel Post rates. Ask for price in quantity.

Paris Green. In cans. ½ lb. 50c; 1 lb. 90c.

Whale Oil Soap. A soap made especially for spraying plants infested with sacle or lice. 1 lb. 25c. Postage add 10c. 5 lbs. $1.15. Postage extra.

Dry Lime-Sulfur. The uses for Dry Lime-Sulfur are varied, but the grower will find it particularly effective in the control of the following: San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, Scale Insects, Fungus Diseases such as Peach Leaf Curl, Apple and Pear Canker, Apple Scab, Brown Rot of Peach or Plum, Blister Mite, etc. Remember Dry Lime-Sulfur can be employed for the same work for which you have been using Lime Sulphur Solution. 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. $1.20.

Arsenate of Lead. For spraying to kill eating insects. 1-lb. can 70c; 5 lbs. $3.00.

Bordeaux Mixture (Powder). Recommended for peach, potato and tomato blight, and all fungus diseases. Mixes perfectly with water. Use 8 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. $2.25.

Carco. For many years the gardeners of the Pacific Coast have suffered from a scourge of root maggots and worms that has made gardening if not impossible, much more unprofitable than it should have been. Many remedies have been tried with little success until the "Carco" formula was discovered. The root maggot is hatched from an egg deposited on the plants by the maggot fly. This fly dislikes the odor of the spray and will not deposit the eggs where this odor is present. To get the best results the ground should be sprayed freely before planting, then again as soon as the vegetable comes up and before the maggot fly makes its appearance. The spray will kill maggots, grubs and caterpillars by contact when freely used. It is better to spray early and often enough to prevent the deposit of eggs than to wait and kill the worms. The spray is highly concentrated and should be used as per directions on the package in order to get best results. Ordinarily an application every three or four weeks should be sufficient to keep vegetables entirely free from pests. The spray is easily applied. Simply add the necessary water and stir up. It emulsifies freely and will not settle. Apply with an ordinary hand Sprinkler, as this is much better than an atomizer or pump. Pints, 50c; quarts 75c; gallons $2.50.

Formaldehyde. (Liquid.) For destroying the germs of smut on grain, scab and rhizoctonia on potatoes. Dilute one pint in forty gallons of water, submerge potatoes one and one-half hours and grain only long enough to moisten it. ½ pt. 75c; pt. $2.00; qt. $7.35.

Blue Stone. (Sulphate of Copper.) Applied in time it will prevent mildew and all fungus diseases. Also prevents smut on barley and wheat, by soaking seed to be planted in a solution of 1 lb. to 6 gallons of water for ten or fifteen minutes. Per lb. 25c. Write for quantity price.

Carbon Bi-Sulphide. (Liquid). For exterminating gophers, squirrels, ants or any vermin that live under the ground. Saturate cotton or other absorbent, put deep in hole and close all openings. For ants, pour into the openings. For weevil in grain, put grain in air-tight chamber; for 100 cubic feet of space use ½ pint Carbon Bi-Sulphide, saturate it into any absorbent so that it will evaporate quickly; close the chamber tightly for three or four hours. It is not necessary to remove the grain from the sacks. **Notice:** It is very combustible. Do not smoke or have fire near while handling. 12 oz. 40c; 25 oz. 60c; 1 gal. $2.25.

P. S. C. Rosin Spray. Effective for black, red, yellow, purple and citricola scale, mealy bugs, wooly aphis, black peach aphis and plant lice. Recommended by the Horticultural Commission. Dissolve 1 lb. of the spray in 2½ gallons of either hot or cold water and thoroughly mix before sparying it on trees or plants. 1 lb. can 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 4 lbs. 75c; 40 lb. can $5.00.

GROMORE FERTILIZER

For Lawn, Flowers, Gardens, Shrubs, House Plants, Fields and Orchards. Book free—tells just how. Odorless—Clean—Efficient. Sold only in 25-lb. cotton bags and 2-lb. packages.

A 25-lb. bag covers a lawn space of 1200 square feet. Lasts a year or more.

A tablespoonful to a hill of potatoes, tomatoes or ordinary rose bush means abundant flowers, crisp, early vegetables.

A teaspoonful for six to 8-inch potted plant. Ferns love it. Fully guaranteed.

Positively kills cut worms.

Absolutely removes the moss from your lawn.

Best money can buy. Best earth can produce. No filler, no bulk—all fertilizer! 2 lbs. 40c; 25-lb. bag $2.50.

LIST OF FLOWER SEED

We are convinced that most of the failures with flower seed are due to the lack of proper conditions; and while it would be impossible in this short space to give explicit directions for each and every variety ,there are certain rules that must be observed. While some of the more tender varieties require special care, many of the hardy varieties will grow under most any conditions if seeds are not planted too deeply, and the ground kept moist.

A rich sandy loam produces the best results, however the clay and adobe soils can be made to respond by thorough cultivation and by adding well rotted stable manure or the pulverized sheep manure. Always have the ground level and firm. A good plan is to press the seed into the soil with a smooth block of wood or the hand, then sprinkling the seed with a very light layer of sand or other soil. Keep the soil moist but not too wet. It is always better to spray in the morning.

Tender varieties need to be started in frames or glass house.

Asters

Giant Branching. The tallest and best florist's variety, and we heartily recommend it as the very best type of Aster we have. The plant grows 24 inches high and about 18 inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full-petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. The most satisfactory type of all Asters since it is not only a showy bedding flower, but owing to its long stems and large blossoms, is valuable for bouquets. Comes into flower late in the autumn. Best colors:

Lavender White
Purple Mixed

Candytuft

Everlasting Flower

FLOWERING GARDEN ANNUALS

Centaurea Imperialis

Alyssum
Snap Dragon
Asters
Balsam
Calendula
Calliopsic
Candy Tuft
Carnation
Celocia
Chrysthemums
Cantaurea
Dahlia
Dianthus
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Hollyhock
Larkspar
Lobelia
Marigold
Four O'clock
Mignonette
Forget Me Not
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox
Poppy
Portulaca
Ricinus
Sapiglossis
Salvia
Schizanthus
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Wall Flower
Zinnea

For Borders

Aylssum
Asters
Candy Tuft
Marigold French
Nasturtium
Dwarf
Phlox
Petunia
Sweet William
Shasta Daisy
Zinnea

Gaillardia Grandiflora

Carnation

Fragrant Flowers

Alyssum
Carnations
Dianthus
Heliotrope
Migfinonette
Pinks
Scabiosa
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultan
Sweet William
Violets
Wallflower

Long Stemmed Flowers

Asters
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnations
Centauria
Gailardias
Larkspur
Stocks
Scabiosa
Sweet Peas
Chrysanthemums

Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlias
Foxglove
Marigolds
Poppy
Sapligosis
Sunflower

Everlasting

Acroliniam
Rhodanthe
Statica
Helichrysum
Gomphrena

Double Marigold—Tall African Orange

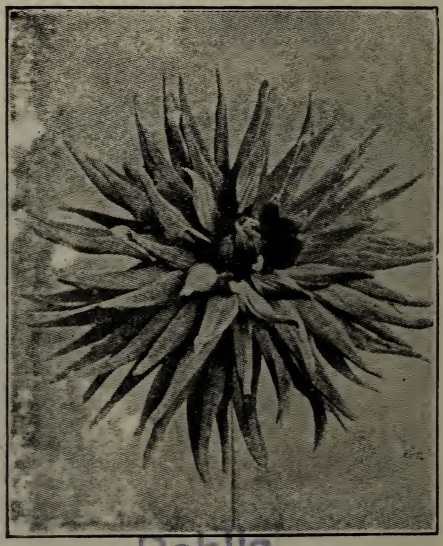
Sweet William

Suitable for Window Boxes or Pots

Begonia
Cineraria
Coleus
Ferns
Geraneum
Heliotrope
Forget-me-not
Lantana
Mignonette
Dwarf Nasturtium
Petunia
Schizanthus
Stocks

For Beds and Masses

Alyssum
Begonia
Daisy
Canna
Campanula
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Coreopsis
Foxglove
Forget-me-not
Gypsophila
Lobelia
Pansy
Poppy
Phlox
Salvia
Scaboisa
Snapdragon
Stocks
Verbena
Violets
Wallflower



Everlasting Flower

SWEET PEAS

Can be sown at any time from October to March; early planting will produce the best results. They require an open situation, good rich soil and plenty of water. Sow in drills covering the seed about 2 inches deep or a trifle more in light soils. When about a foot high draw the earth up to the stems with a hoe. They should have brush, sticks or wire netting to climb over. By keeping the flowers gathered and any dead flowers cut off, the plants will bloom for a long period. Plant early flowering varieties from August 1st to well into November. Then commence planting the Spencers and Grandiflowers. Experience has proven that the best flowers are grown from seed planted during the months of December, January and February.

SWEET PEAS—MIXTURES

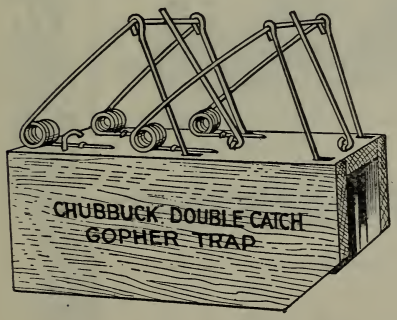
Sweet Pea—Grandiflora. Fancy mixture of all this splendid class of California large flowering varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 80c.

Mixed Early Flowering or Xmas Varieties. Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c.

Sweet Peas—Spencer. Mixed. This mixture includes all of the later varieties of the ruffled giants in superb blend. Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00, postpaid.

We have in stock straight colors—Blues, Pinks, Whites, Reds, Lavenders, Maroon, Purple. Spencers—Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. $1.85. Grandiflowers—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. $1.00.

The Chubbuck Double Catch Gopher Trap



You lose if you allow gophers to work in your garden, orchard or field. A trap that will catch a gopher every set is of great value no matter what the price. This trap has been under test for more than a year and every user has this to say:

THE BEST GOPHER TRAP EVER MADE

One of these traps will save your lawn, prized bush, or a tree worth $20.00.

AUTO SPRAY No. 5

This pump is the ideal all-purpose hand sprayer. Its field is practically unlimited as it may be used for spraying trees, vines, garden truck, potatoes and any field crops, and for handling whitewash and disinfectants.

It is made entirely of brass, doing away with all danger of corrosion.

Ask for Circulars

WE RECOMMEND THIS SPRAYER

VEGETABLE GARDEN CALENDAR FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING

KIND	SEED FOR 1 ACRE	SEEDS FOR 100 FEET OF ROW	DISTANCE APART		DEPTH OF PLANTING (*2)	TIME OF PLANTING (*3)	READY FOR USE AFTER PLANTING (*4)
			ROWS APART (*1)	APART IN ROW (*1)			
*Artichoke	1 lb.	1 oz.	4 ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	April to July	8 mos.
‡Asparagus Seed	3 lbs.	1 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.	1 in.	Feb. to May	2 years
*Asparagus Plants	14,000	60 to 80	2 to 3 ft.	15 to 20 in.	6 to 10 in.	Dec. to Mar.	1 year.
‡Beans, Bush	25 to 50 lbs.	1 lb.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	4 in.	1 to 2 in.	Mar. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.
†Beans, Pole	25 to 40 lbs.	1-2 lb.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	1 to 1 1-2 in.	Mar. to July	2 to 3 mos.
‡Beets, Table	8 lbs.	2 oz.	1 to 1 1-2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1-2 to 2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
*Brussels Sprouts	1-2 lb.	1-4 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	1-2 in.	All the year	4 to 5 mos.
*Cabbage	1-2 lb.	1-4 oz.	3 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	1-2 in.	All the year	5 to 6 mos.
‡Carrot	4 lbs.	1-4 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1-2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
*Cauliflower	1-2 lb.	1 oz.	2 1-2 to 3 ft.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	1-2 in.	July to Jan.	4 to 5 mos.
*Celery	1-4 lb.	1-4 oz.	1 1-2 to 3 ft.	6 in.	1-8 in.	Jan. to May	4 to 5 mos.
†Corn, Sweet	10 lbs.	1-4 lb.	3 to 4 ft.	12 in.	1 in.	Mar. to Aug.	2 to 3 mos.
†Cucumbers	3 lbs.	1-2 oz.	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.
*Egg Plant	1-4 lb.	1-3 oz.	3 to 2 1-2 ft.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	1-2 to 1 in.	Dec. to July	3 to 4 mos.
*Kale, or Borecole	1-2 lb.	1 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	1-2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
‡Kohl-Rabi	3 lbs.	1-4 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	4 in.	1-2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
*Lettuce	3 lbs.	1-2 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	6 to 8 in.	1-2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
†Melon, Musk	1 lb.	1-2 oz.	4 to 6 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to July	3 to 4 mos.
†Melon, Water	1 lb.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	1 in.	Mar. to June	3 to 4 mos.
‡Okra	6 lbs.	1 oz.	2 ft.	1 ft.	1 in.	April to July	4 mos.
‡Onion Seed	3 lbs.	1 oz.	1 to 1 1-2 ft.	2 1-2 to 3 in.	1-2 to 1 in.	Aug. to April	5 to 6 mos.
*Onion Sets	250 lbs.	2 lbs. sets	1 to 1 1-2 ft.	2 to 2 1-2 in.	1 in.	All the year	4 to 5 mos.
*Parsley	2 lbs.	1-4 oz.	1 to 1 1-2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1-8 in.	All the year	5 to 6 mos.
‡Parsnip	4 lbs.	1-2 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1-2 to 1 in.	All the year	4 to 5 mos.
‡Peas	60 lbs.	1-2 lb.	2 1-2 to 3 ft.	2 in.	2 to 3 in.	All the year	4 to 5 mos.
*Pepper	1-2 lb.	1-8 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	15 to 18 in.	1-2 in.	Dec. to July	3 to 4 mos.
Potatoes, Irish	600 lbs.	5 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	12 to 15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	Jan. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.
†Potatoes, Sweet	400	3 lbs.	3 to 5 ft.	14 in.	3 in.	Mar. to July	3 to 4 mos.
†Pumpkin	1 lb.	1-2 oz.	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	1 to 1 1-2 in.	Mar. to Aug.	3 to 4 mos.
‡Radish	12 lbs.	1 oz.	1 to 1 1-2 ft.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	1-2 in.	All the year	1 to 2 mos.
*Rhubarb	2 lb.	33 plants	3 to 5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 in.	Dec. to May	2 to 3 mos.
†Salsify	6 lbs.	1 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 in.	1 to 2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
†Spinach	15 lbs.	1 oz.	1 1-2 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 in.	1 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.
†Squash, Summer	2 lbs.	1-4 oz.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 1-2 in.	Feb. to Sept.	2 to 3 mos.
†Squash, Winter	1 lb.	1-4 oz.	7 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	1 1-2 in.	Mar. to Aug.	3 to 4 mos.
*Tomato	1-8 lb.	1-8 oz.	7 ft.	6 ft.	1-2 in.	Dec. to July	3 to 4 mos.
‡Turnip	3 lbs.	1 1-2 oz.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	1-4 to 1-2 in.	All the year	3 to 4 mos.

(1)—Distance apart varies with the season and soil.
(2)—Depth of planting varies with the season and condition of soil.
(3)Time of planting varies according to local conditions with regard to temperature.
4)—Time of maturity varies with the temperature and cultural conditions. This table shows required time of maturity after transplanting. It requires 6 to 8 weeks longer from time of sowing seed.

‡—Drill and thin.
*—Transplant.
‡—Plant in hills.

Calender For Planting Flowers

JANUARY Sow Seed	FEBRUARY Sow Seed	MARCH Sow Seed	APRIL Sow Seed	MAY Sow Seed	JUNE Sow Seed
Antirrhinum	Antirrhinum	Asters	Ageratum	Carnation	Carnations
Centaurea	Asters	Balsam	Balsam	Cosmos	Cosmos
Calliopsis	Calliopsis	Centaurea	Cosmos	Coreopsis	Coreopsis
Celosia	Celosia	Dianthus	Centaurea	Candytuft	Candytuft
Chrysanthemum	Chrysanthemum	Marigold	Coreopsis	Centaurea	Cinereria
Salvia	Salvia	Nasturtium	Celosia	Daisies	Centaurea
Sweet Peas	Sweet Peas	Snap-Dragon	Daisies	Digitalis	Digitalis
Verbena	Verbena	Sweet Peas	Nasturtium	Forget-me-not	Forget-me-not
		Zinnia	Poppies	Gaillardia	Gaillardia
		Verbena	Snap-Dragon	Marigold	Marigold
			Zinnia	Nasturtium	Phlox
				Phlox	Petunia
				Petunia	Poppies
				Poppies	Salpiglossis
				Salpiglossis	
				Scabiosa	

JULY Sow Seed	AUGUST Sow Seed	SEPTEMBER Sow Seed	OCTOBER Sow Seed	NOVEMBER Sow Seed	DECEMBER Sow Seed
Antirrhinum	Columbine	Carnation	Coreopsis	Carnation	Sweet Peas
Canterbury Bells	Calendula	Columbine	Cintaurea	Centaurea	Verbena
Centaurea	Canterbury Bells	Calendula	Cineraria	Larkspur	
Cosmos	Cosmos	Candytuft	Forgetme-not	Pansies	Mignonette may be sown all the year around.
Lobelia	Lobelia	Forget-me-not	Larkspur	Sweet Peas	
Pansies	Pansies	Pansies	Pansies	Stocks	
Stocks	Pinks	Stocks	Stocks		
	Primula	Sweet Peas, Xmas.			
	Petunia				
	Verbena				

WE want you to succeed with your garden. The ground in your garden is full of worms and insects—Cut Worms, Wire Worms, Maggots, Slugs, Fleas, Beetles, Earth Worms. They are very active in the spring. By using

MAGOTITE

according to directions these worms can be controlled and a good garden secured. We recommend the use of MAGOTITE.

Prices 35c, 50c $1.00

It is not injurious to plant life in any way

Western Seed Company
116-118 East Seventh Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.